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*Bahia.*—For the fourteen days prior to July 5, 65 cases, 31 deaths, yellow fever.

*Pernambuco.*—For the fourteen days prior to July 7, clean bill of health.

*Rio Janeiro.*—For the fourteen days prior to July 1, 46 cases, 33 deaths, yellow fever; 11 deaths, smallpox. For the fourteen days prior to July 20, 77 cases; 44 deaths, smallpox; 8 deaths, yellow fever.

*Santos.*—For the twenty-eight days prior to July 13, clean bill of health.

*St. Thomas.*—Five days' quarantine has been imposed there against Colon and Panama, and quarantine is also in force against Bahia, Cuba, Para, Tampico, and Vera Cruz.

*St. Vincent.*—No report received.

*Trinidad.*—No report received.

Respectfully, yours,

JAS. SANDERSON,  
*Clerk, Quarantine Board.*

CHINA.

*Plague in Amoy.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Amoy, China, June 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 16th of the present month I wired the Department as follows: "AMOY, *June 16, 1899*—SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*: Plague—Johnson," which I now confirm.

With the recurrence of the rainy season, bubonic plague appeared the first week in June, but until within a few days was not thought to be epidemic. No records being kept by the native officials, the number of cases can not be accurately stated, but for several days the deaths have probably averaged about 40 daily.

I also cabled the existence of the epidemic to Governor-General Otis, at Manila, and he wired me in return to request Chinese authorities to issue no passports to Chinese residents of Manila seeking to return while the infection lasts. This I have done, at the same time circulating a notice that I would visé no passports until the health of the port improves.

Respectfully, yours,

A. B. JOHNSON,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*As to declaring Foochow an infected port.*

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Foochow, China, July 3, 1899.*

SIR: *In re* declaration of infection of port by Shanghai consular body, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch sent this day to the Viceroy of Minche, which is self explanatory.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL L. GRACEY,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 405.]

CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Foochow, China, July 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that at a meeting of the consular body at Foochow, held on Friday evening last, I was instructed to communicate with you in regard to the port of Foochow being declared infected by the superintendent of customs and consular body of Shanghai. This notification was first given here in an Express issued by the commissioner of customs on June 22. The consular body met the next morning at 9 o'clock and directed me to send the following telegram to the doyen of the consular body and to the chairman of the chamber of commerce at Shanghai:

"Customs notify Foochow declared infected. Consular body absolutely deny, on authority of health officer, prevalence of any infectious disease and request withdrawal of Declaration."

On June 27 I received the following reply by telegraph:

"Shanghai consular body decided that Foochow being in free communication with all ports which are declared infected, their declaration must be maintained as long as Foochow's authorities do not take sanitary measures against vessels coming to Foochow or Pagoda Anchorage from other infected ports."

This telegram was laid before the Foochow chamber of commerce and the consular body, the former at their meeting directed the secretary to write to the consular body as follows:

DEAR SIR: Under instructions from the committee of the chamber of commerce, I beg to write you as follows:

Considering the damaging effect which the decision of the Shanghai consular body would have on the trade of this port, it is resolved to inform the consular body present that, in the opinion of the committee, immediate steps should be taken by the proper authorities to adopt certain precautionary measures against the plague being introduced from the south.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

Dr. SAMUEL L. GRACEY, *Senior Consul.*

Besides the telegram I sent to the chamber of commerce and consular body in Shanghai, I also wrote to each body telling them that Foochow was in as healthy condition as I had ever known it to be since I first came here in 1890, and inclosing a letter from Dr. Rennie declaring that there was no plague or other infectious disease prevalent.

On July 1 received 2 letters from Shanghai, as follows:

[No. 587, Consuls —No. 80 E.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, *Shanghai, June 19, 1899.*

SIR: Cases of plague are reported to exist among the Chinese population in the city of Foochow. At the commencement of an outbreak of plague it is very difficult for a foreign doctor to obtain reliable data as to what actually goes on among the Chinese population in a Chinese city, and in view of the additional fact that Swatow and Amoy are in regular communication with Foochow, and that passengers and coffins with corpses from these ports may be freely transhipped at Foochow for Shanghai, I would strongly recommend to the consular body, as a necessary safeguard, to declare Foochow infected, in order that all vessels arriving from that port may be medically inspected.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LS. ROCHER,  
*Commissioner of Customs.*

[No. 1347.]

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
*Shanghai, June 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge your telegrams of the 23d inst, asking this chamber to assist in obtaining revocation of the official declaration that Foochow was an infected port. A letter was sent to the senior consul here without delay, containing a copy of your message, and asking on what grounds the port was declared infected.

A reply has been received that Foochow was declared infected in accordance with the regulations, based upon a letter forwarded to the consular body by the commissioner of

customs, a copy of which I inclose, and much regret that it is not possible for the chamber, under the circumstances, to bring about the change that you desire.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, WM. D. LENT,  
Chairman.

Mr. SAMUEL L. GRACEY,  
Consul for the United States and Senior Consul, Foochow.

I again called the consular body together and they directed me to communicate the above facts to your excellency and to request that some steps be taken to free the port from the burden that is laid upon its commerce by its being declared infected. They would suggest that this might be accomplished by first, requiring all ships with disease on board to fly a yellow flag. If no cases of infectious disease are on board, vessels to stop at the harbor limit until visited by a doctor, who, if he finds no disease, will give a free pratique, when she can proceed to her proper anchorage; second, that a health officer be appointed to visit all vessels entering the port; third, that a mat shed or other suitable building, be erected below the shipping to receive patients; fourth, that a steam launch be placed at the service of the health officer.

We would also suggest that the carrying out of these suggestions be left with the superintendent of customs and the regulations be kindly submitted to the consular body.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. GRACEY,  
United States Consul and Senior Consul,

His Excellency HSU YING K'UEI,  
Viceroy of Minche, Foochow.

#### COSTA RICA.

*Yellow fever in Alajuela, 3,000 feet above sea level, and Heredia.*

SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA, August 4, 1899.

SIR: I regret to advise that the yellow fever, at times prevalent on both littorals of Costa Rica, has for the first time made its appearance at Alajuela, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants at the terminus of the Costa Rica Railroad, 14 miles west of San José. The first case was that of a man just from Punta Arenas where there have been sporadic cases for some time. There have been 12 cases thus far and 1 at Heredia, a town of about 5,000 population, 6 miles hence on the same railroad line.

San José and Cartago, as well as the minor cities in the San José valley, being from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, have hitherto always been considered a safe refuge against this tropical disease. Alajuela is about 3,000 feet above sea level, while San José is nearly 1,000 feet higher. The Government has ordered the cases quarantined, but the communication by rail continues uninterrupted. A medical commission has been appointed to enforce sanitary regulation. The disease is mostly confined to the lower classes living in damp and badly drained houses. At Punta Arenas there have been a few sporadic cases during the last few months, while Limon is now entirely free from fever, except of the ordinary malarial type, always more or less prevalent on Central American coasts. Port Limon is the most improved seaport in Central America. The grade has been raised, sewerage provided, streets well paved, and cement sidewalks constructed. An ample supply of potable water has recently been furnished by means of a pipe line from a mountain stream back of the port. A concrete sea wall has been completed at low-tide mark and filled in. When the improvements are completed it should become one of the healthiest seaports on the Caribbean Sea. With the precautions that are being taken a serious epidemic is not apprehended here, but the people of Costa Rica are surprised that the altitude of their interior country can not be depended